"A WOMAN SCORNED."

Shooting of Sylvanus W. Hickey, the Theatrical Manager.

SUICIDE OF THE MURDERESS.

The Hopeless Love and Infatuation of Florence Smith.

A STRANGE STORY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12, 1879. About three o'clock this afternoon S. W. Hickey, ess manager of Mary Anderson, the trage as called into the parlor of the Burne reson's engagement here, with the message that a wished to see him. He obeyed the summons and ired thither at once. There was no one else in se hall heard the sound of voices in earnest converckey burst through the door crying—
"I'm shot! arrest her; don't let her get away!"

out of an ugly wound in the side of his head. A nute later three or four men rushed into the parrand there saw a woman standing in the middle the room, with a pistol to her head, which she red the next moment and fell to the floor, and in centy minutes was a corpse.

he name of the woman who committed the trag-was Florence McDonald, of Syracuse, N. Y., and suse was jealousy. She was a sporting woman gaged in managing a theatrical circuit in that refessed to some of his friends an ardent we for Miss Anderson, and this coming to the ears ken a word to Hickey, not even in relation to es, and that if he had any attachment for her thorough knowledge of it never reached her

Hickey's wound is very dangerous. The doctors have not yet removed the ball from his skull, where It lies imbedded, but they hope that with the aid of

his strong physique he will recover.

The wildest rumors were on the street for awhile, to the effect that Miss Anderson herself had comnitted the tragedy, and a crowd of more than a ousand persons gathered around the hotel with a orbid curiosity to learn all the facts of the case.

SKETCH OF THE DISSOLUTE LIFE OF FLORENCE SMITH-FROM A CONVENT TO THE BALLET-FORMER ATTEMPT TO SHOOT AND POISON HER

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1879. A despatch was received in Syracuse this evening derson, the tragedienne, had been shot this after-on by Florence McDonald, his mistress, who left nnati. The act was caused, it is said, by the

ri has for six years been one of the most noto-ous women in the town. Her right name rence Smith. Her parents go Florence was sent to school at the convert of the Good Shepherd in Buffalo. She was wild and wayward girl, and had given her parents great deal of trouble. After remaining in the buyent a short time she escaped and ran away, and ent to Canada. While there she made the acbecame infatuated with him and lived with him time. She afterward returned to her pastayed there, however, but a short time and returned to Syracuse. Her father then utterly repudiated her. and, casting off all attempts at concealing her shame, she openly entered a house of ill repute, where notorious, on account of her fine appearance and her lady-like bearing. She was always dressed in a horself very demurely.

JOINING THE BALLET. A year ago last Thanksgiving Day she first made the acquaintance of Mr. Hickey. She was boarding at the Cheesebro House, on East Genesee street, opposite the Park Opera House. George Rignold played "Honry the Fifth" at Hickey's Opera ose, and the stage manager engaged one of the ballet. It was on sion that Florence first met Mr. Hickey and she at once became enamored of him. She fol-lowed him everywhere and continually dogged his otsteps. Hickey endeavored on frequent occa-ons to get rid of her, but without avail. Finally, the girl again entered a house of ill repute and ed for a while to have given up her infatuation for Hickey, but it soon returned to her and she re-commenced her persecution of him.

HER PIRST ATTEMPT TO MURDER HICKEY. When Mr. Hickey effected an engagement with Mary Anderson to become her manager Florence be-came inordinately jealous. Her companions state that she on many occasions threatened Hickey's life. A year ago last spring she made an engagement to meet Hickey at the Hart House, in this city. He kept the appointment, and a stormy scene ensued between them. Florence openly charged Hickey with deserting her for Mary Ander no other woman should." Hickey expostulated with her, and told her that he did not want enything more to do with her. He told her that she was making a fool of herself and ruining his prospects, and he besought her, if ahe cared anything for him, as she said she did, to let him alone and not make a fool of herself. Florence was weeping violently and was greatly agitated. and fired a pistol at him, had closed the door, and the om the pistol crashed clear through the door. He immediately re-entered the room, and begged Florence to shoot him on the street or in some public place, if she was bound to shoot him, and declared he did not want to die in a room with

After a good deal of persuasion Florence was pre valled upon to stop her persecution of Hickey. But her jealousy did not die. She soon learned that her before he went. He compiled with her request and called upon ther at the house where she was stopping. Florence had provided some lager beer and invited Hierery to have some. He took a glass, raised it to his lips and tasted it, when he at once placed it on the table, saving that it was bitter, and that he could drink it. Plorence afterward told a friend or hers that she had put poison in the beer and that she meant to poison her lover. For the past eight months Florence has lived at a

house of ill repute where she had rooms. It was claimed by her that Hickey furnished the rooms. They were neatly fitted up with ingrain carpets and cottage furniture.

and found her painting her face. She asked her what she was doing that for. Florence replied, "Hickey is coming to see me to-night and I want to look my prettlest. If he does not swear that he

will never desert me I will kill bim."

One night last spring Florence took a hack and drove to Hickey's hotel in search of him. Not finding him there she drove to several other places where Hickey was accustomed to visit, and, being rooms in great agitation. She told her friend that she would kill Hickey if he did not come and see her engraved on the handle. She also carried a revolver. She declared to her friends that she slept with the dagger under her pilow and that some day she would need it to protect herself. A year ago the newspapers in this section contained a facetious paragraph to the effect that Mr. Hickey was engaged to be married to Miss Anderson. Florence saw the announcement and was wild with excitement. She told her companions that if Hickey married Miss Anderson she would kill both of them. Her friends laughed at her threats, although they were aware of

HER LOVE REJECTED fast month Hickey returned to Syracuse, previous to departing on his tour with Miss Anderson. He went to see Piorence and remonstrated with her upon her infatuation not care anything for her and that he did er to follow him through the country as she insisted on doing. Florence begged him to re-consider his determination to become quits with if he deserted her. Alarmed at her threats Hickey consulted a lawyer in this city as to the best course to pursue. The lawyer laughed at Hickoy's fears, and advised him to tell the woman in per. Hickey, it seems, hardly dared to follow the lawyer's advice, for he again visited Florence, and seemed disposed to keep up his acquaintance with her. When Mary Anderson commenced her season in Utica, during the week of the State fair, Florence terfield House. She steyed there several days and returned to Syracuse on the same train on which the company passed through the zeity. She told a friend of hers that she was going to sell her furniture and go to Buffale and enter the Convent of the Good Shepherd. To another friend she said that Hickey wanted her to travel with him. She sold out her furniture and went to Buffalo during the week that Mary Anderson played in that city. She returned a week ago Saturday night, and told her friends that she had been in the convent part of the time and part of the time with Hickey at the Tift House, Buffalo. It is said that she has a child living in Buffalo, aged about three years, and

superior of the convent. After Florence returned from Buffalo she seemed to be in excellent spirits. Last Wednesday she informed her friends that she was going to Cinciunati to see Hickey. She left Syracuse on the one o'clock train that day and went to Elmira, from whence sh

AN UNPORTUNATE TEMPERAMENT. Florence led a checkered career for one so young, being only about twenty-four years old. She was exceedingly prepossessing and had none of the ap-pearance of a fallen women. It seems that in her early career she made several attempts to lead a millinery store in of her character, assert that she was very quick tem-pered and excitable. She was a favorite with her class and had many friends among them. Her friends hem so often that they always looked upon her assections as a joke. She also told them repeatedly that she would kill Mary Anderson if she dared to step between horself and Hickey. She was continually making Hickey presents, and spent much money in doing so. Hickey's friends were aware of his trouble with Florence, and for a year or more his fixtimacy with her has been notorious among them. Her infatua-tion for Hickey was not so well known except by MR. HICKEY'S CARRER.

Six years ago Sylvanus M. Hickoy was a real estate broker in New York city, and traded a piece of prop-erty for a large steam saw mill in Williamstown, Oswego county, N. Y. He conducted the mili for about a year and then exchanged it for the Academy of Music and a brown stone block N. Y., known as the "Fitch property." It was in Auburn that he began his managerial career. There was a previous mortgage on the Academy of Music, held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. This the company foreclosed a year later, and Mr. Hickey was dispossessed of the hall. While in Auburn he brought to that place attractions that had never before deigned to notice the city. It was known among theatrical people as the "Showman's graveyard." The citizens retused to patronize entertainments and, as a consequence, it was seldom that a troupe received enough money at the box office to pay expenses. Mr. Hickey, after he lost control of the Academy of Music, re-turned to New York and re-entered his old business. Five months later he abandoned brokerage for the second time and assumed the management of the Opera House at Oil City, Penn. He remained at Oil City but three months and then went back to Auburn. He stayed in that city a month, but while there was engaged in no vocation. THEATRICAL VENTURES IN SYRACUSE.

Mr. Hickey, after his departure from Auburn Mr. Hickey, after his departure from Anburn the last time, came to Syrscuse and effected a lease of the Barton Opera House on East Genesee street, which he reconstructed and opened under the name of the Park Opera House. Under the management of Mr. Hickey the theatre was rendered a brilliant place of amusement. Almost every night some first class company held the boards, and so great did the attractions prove that all the railroads were compelled to run special trains to accommodate the people living in the surrounding country. Mr. Hickey also managed a number of troupes on the Central and Western New York cir-cuit. Notwithstanding the immense business that he did he was not prosperous, and a year and a half after the opening of the Park Opera House he went into liquidation. He failed to pay \$75,000, and his creditors realized but a small amount.

House he went into liquidation. He failed to pay \$75,000, and his creditors realized but a small amount.

As Miss Anderson's Managen.

A year and a half ago he associated nimself with John W. Norton in the management of Miss Mary Anderson's theatrical businoss. Mr. Hickey became a favorite of Miss Anderson, and her father. Dr. Hamilton Griffin, and it is generally understood that he, instead of Mr. Norton, laid out Miss Anderson's routes and arranged for her appearance in the various places where she played. In fact, Mr. Norton was a manager only in name. Under Mr. Hickey's management Miss Anderson has appeared in all the principal cities east of the Mississippi tilver. When Mr. Hickey's left Auburn he was understeed to be badly off financially and when he retired from the management of the Prik Opera House, it is said, his finances were in an even worse state; but it is now alloyed that he has five thousand dollars deposited in one of the banks of Syracuse.

A sister of Hickey's lives in New York and a brother is employed as a keeper at Auburn Prison. His mother died while he was living in Auburn. As soon as he became connected with Miss Anderson his ill-luck turned to good fortune and money flowed into his pocket in a steady and good sized stream. At the time of the shooting he had the reputation of being one of the most successful and shrewd managers in the country.

A despatch received late to-night states that the shooting occurred in the Burnett House, Florence called Hickey from his apartment to the reception room. No other person was present. A tew minutes later the report of a pistot was heard and flickey ran out fine the hall, with the bloed streaming from a wound in his heat He said the woman had shothim, and almost immediately became insensible. The bullet entered at the base of the brain. The woman died in a short time. Hickey regalized consciusness in a few hours.

rionance.'s Diary.

It is reported that Hickey told Florence that he hoped to win Mary Anderson's love. This crazed Florence, and she sought him and attempted to kui him. In her diary were found many inscriptions expressing her love for Hickey. Under this morning's date is written:—

"He has scorned me and he must die,"

ST. MARY'S NEW HOSPITAL.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES ATTENDING THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW INSTI-TUTION-PARADE OF CIVIC SOCIETIES-AD-DRESS BY BISHOP LYNCH.

The corner stone of St. Mary's new hospital, co ner of St. Mark's and Buffalo avenues, Brooklyn, was laid with imposing ceremonies yesterday aff noon, in the presence of an assemblage variously timated at between ten thousand and tweive th sand people. The structure, which when finished will cost, it is estimated, about \$300,000, is be erected in order to meet the rapidly increasing d mands for accommodation made upon the prese laudable institution known as St. Mary's Hospita on Dean street. The trustees have purchased a last tract of high ground in a sparsely settled but pro ising section of the city, bounded by Warren stre Rochester, Buffalo and St. Mark's avenues. T building, however, will not cover the er area. The new wing, now in course of crection, a frontage of 157 feet on the latter named aver 229 feet on Rochester avenue and 68 feet on War street. It will be three stories in height, with ba when completed, upward of one thousand patier

JEWISH BENEVOLENCE.

DISCUSSIONS IN THE GRAND LODGE OF THE I. O. B. D .- THE HOME FOR THE AGED AT YONKERS.

The District Grand Lodge No. 1 of the Independent Order of B'nai Berith, having jurisdiction over the ledges of the Order in New York, the New England States and Canada, held a special session at Fifty-fifth street and Third avenue yesterday, nearly two hundred delegates responding to the call of the being closed and the Grand Lodge having been opened in due form, Mr. Edward S. Goulston, the president, called the representatives to order. He stated that all the statistical the great trusts reposed in the Grand Lodge had been carefully collated. The question before should be inaugurated and whether their ambition was only the formation of a Life Insurance Company. "If such is the fact," continued the Presi-dent, "then let every legal safeguard be adopted usual to insurance companies, even stricter and more binding. For in the last ten years a majority more binding. For in the last ten years a majority of the insurance companies have violated the confidence reposed in them, and, through mismanagement and maiadministration, they have caused untold stiffering to the widows and orphans. Let us invoke the aid of the State authorities, seek their protection, make to them annual reports, and prove to the world that our aim is high enough, commendable enough and praise-vorthy enough, because of our rating as a first class insurance company, with ample reserve, sufficient to meet the requirements consistent with the laws of every State.

The tables accompaning the message of the President showed that the general fund of the district was on July 1, 1879, \$125,703 45, and that during the last ten years the receipts of the Grand Lodge had been \$691,647 69.

The first question that engaged the attention of the Convention was the following proposition from Manhattan Lodge, L. O. B. R.:—To consider the stability of the endowment fund—i.e., to ascertain whether the same c.n be further maintained, and what steps are necessary to be taken for that purpose. A long discussion followed the reading of this paragraph. Several members of the Order while willing to continue the payment of \$1,000 to the wislows and orphans of deceased members desired to change the method of raising that amount. Mr. S. M. Roder chained that it was important to adhere to the actual besis of thirteen cents per capita in case of the death of a member. While the aver gellife of an ordinary policy holder in an insurance company is thirty-five years the average life of au laradite must be put down as thirty-nine years. To follow the plan of life insurance companies a payment of \$40 a year would be required from members, while now they only paid \$8.

Mr. Thalmessinger regretted that the question of "aying" the life insurance business mad been broached. Judge Koch claimed that the sum of \$20 m annual dues from each member of the Order made a total more than ample to secure all necessary benefits >1,000 to the of the insurance companies have violated the con

the endowment question to a special committee of fifteen.

Mr. Thalmessinger exclaimed, "The endowment business is a rotten corner which has been covered up with all sorts of embellishments, and yet Washington Lodge is here to sustain it."

Mr. S. Hyman replied—"If the endowment question is a rotten corner in the edifice of our benevolence it must be owing to the fact that the wise legislation by older members in the past has been overlooked by the younger members of the Order."

The resolution to refer to a committee of fitteen was finally adopted.

THE SUPPORT OF THE AGED.

At the afternoon session the first question presented by the chair was fac following:—To consider the advisability of further contributions to the general fund of the district, after January I, 1880, air, Morris thoughout, counsel to the district lodge, moved that it be referred to a committee of five. The

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE-PATTI. G. (New Caprice.

Mr. Henry Ketten.

S. Shadow song. "Dinorah"
Mmc Carlotta Patti.

4. Pantaisia, "Sonoambula"
Mr. Ernest De Munek.

5. Romanza, "Una Stella"
Sig. Clampi-Cellaj.

6. Ave Maria, with violoncello obligato.
Mmc Patti and Mr. Do Manek.

7. Duo, "Crucifix"

Messrs. Pholps and Clampi.

PART II. 1. Nool, "Cantique".
Signor Clampi-Collaj.
2. Paraphraso, "Fanst".
Mr. Honry Ketton. 3. La Calecera. Mine. Carlotta Patti. 5. "Then You'll Remember Me." "Beham

5. "Then You'll Remember Mo." "Bolemian Girl."... Balfo
6. Trio, "La Gita." Mr. L. A. Phelps. Lucantoni
Mmc. Patti, Mr. Phelps and Sig. Clampl.
The Patti troupe gave a Sunday concert at Booth's
Theatro last evening, completely filling the house
with an audience of a good quality. It was not as late mid-week concerts by the same artists at Chickering Hall, but it was more numerous and more tics—than the Fifth avenue audience, and it possessed an element pleasant for an artist to sing to—the element that always call any even-ing its own but that of Sunday, and which came to was a large professional cotorie present, that seemed to enjoy the programme—the weekday workers of to enjoy the programme—the weekday workers of the dramatic and concert stage, whose only opportunity for recreation occurs on Sunday. It was thus a popular and an appreciative assemblage, inclined to thorough enjoyment and given to encoring, but discriminating if not closely critical in its applause. The selections for the evening were the same that have been repeatedly heard in the former concerts, and which have been criticized at length in the Herald. The troupe, whose reputation is of long standing, individually if not collectively, have confined themselves to an extremely limited repertoirs in their American trip, and if the quality of its execution had not been kept up to such a good standard complaint could have been made, and justly, to the constant repetition of numbers. Those who have bought season tickets have heard the same music many times, and while it may, like old wine, improve with age, one may tire even of the best of old wine if there is but one brand presented. But to the work of last evening:—

in there is but one brand presented. But to the work of last evening:—

Mime. Patti, was in as good voice as usual, but did not sing in as good style as we have heard her, with the exception of her rendition of "Comin' thro' the Rye," which she sang, under an encore, quite as well as in the old days in London. In the "Dinorah" selection she sang with accustomed excellence of execution, with the exception of her manner of attacking the high notes in the forte passages, which she did too violently, and in a manner which detracted from the musical excellence of the tone. There was now and then a slight nasal tone in her trill, which was in unpleasant contrast to that of the pure notes which preceeded and followed it. But there was abundant wealth of style and finish, which served to make one forget if it did not hide the blemishes. The "Ave Maria" served, as herestore, to present her under exceptionally favosable circumstances, accompanied by so thorough an artist as Mr. De Munck. "La Calacara" was her success of the evening, after singing which she received many calls and adouble encore, in response to which she gave "Coming Thro' the Rye"—a ballad which was one of a trio she often sang at the Covent Garden concerts—and the "Laughing Song." With Mr. Phelps and Signor Ciampi she closed the evening pleasantly with "La Gita."

Mr. De Munck selected music in which he has been reviewed at length, within a few days, in the Harallo, He has proved himself a great artist, and one of the best violoncellists which the present generation remembers in America. The fathers of the present young concert goers will tell of more famous ones in the old downtown halls, in the times of forty years ago, and can do so justly, though Mr. De Munck is the most finished and feeling player who has been here for a number of years. But as criticism calls for a mention of the faults as well as the beauties of a performance, we must say that he is not beyond criticism. In Pistii's fantasia, which he played most soulfully last evening, there was

we are bound, in justice to his art as well as himself, to say to him that he played almost as well at Chickering Hall, and that he must not forget in his popular triumph the more critical judgment passed upon him herotofore. Not that we would lessen his pleasure at last evening's success, but believing that with devotion to his art he will yet develop into a greater player, we remind him that it was his technique, which we have uniformly praised, that won the house last night, and that sympathy—that undefinable connection between hands and heart—was still lacking last night, but was not missed by his audience as it had been on former occasions elsewhere. Still, we congratulate him.

Mr. Phelps and Signor Champi, though minor members of the trospe, have done faithful work during the fortnight they have been here. Their school, rather than their organs, are at fault, and the tremolo, which is always prominent in their singing, detracts greatly from the effect of their really good voices. They both possess strong musical instinct and considerable dramatic force, as has been evinced in many of their songs; but their vocal methods are not of the best, and they are only good where they might have been, under other teachings, excellent additions to the concert room.

We have freated the concert of last evening in this general rather than detailed manner, as the numbers of the programme have been carefully considered in the Henalp in previous notices of the various concerts given lately by the Patti combination.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. A new theatre called the "Broadway" has been ppened in Brooklyn, E. D.

opened in Brooklyn, E. D.

"The Black Crook" is drawing highouses at the
Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Our London correspondent writes:—"Mr. Mapleson has issued his prospectus for the autumn season to commence on the 18th. The principal artists here will be Ilma di Muraka, Pappenheim, Helene Crosmond, Sinico, Minnie Hauk, Marie Roze and Trebelli, and among the gentlemen, Fancelli, Brigneli, Frapelli, Thomas, Rota, Susini Antonucci and Fallar. We are promised Gootz's 'Taming of the Shrew' and Wagner's 'Flying Dutchman,' with Ilma di Murska as Senta. Weber's 'Oberon,' Donamong the works indicated for selection from the repertoire. If we get all the above the season will be a noteworthy one. A novelty will be the appear ance of the Royal Spanish ballet troupe from

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN'S VIEWS ON WALK-ING, DANCING AND THE THEATRE.

At the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, in Williamsburg, the Rev. Archibald McCullough last night preached on "Popular Amusements—The Theatre and Daneing." The church was filled. Mr. McCullough, it may be mentioned, acted as assistant pros-ecuting counsel in the late Talmage trial. His remarks were based upon Ecclesiastes iii., 1-"To everything there is a season and a time to every purpose under heaven." The subject, he said, on which I propose to speak to-night is amusments, as viewed in the light of common sense and the Word of God. I am conscious of the difficulties which beact the dispulpit. There are those who think that the attitude which religion should maintain toward the so-called popular amusements of the day is one of hestility, and that when the pulpit speaks on this subject it is satest for its voice to be one of sweeping condemnation. I fully agree with those who feel that in dis-cussing any subject where the tendency is to carry cussing any subject where the tendency is to carry it to a dangerous extreme it is the duty of the pulpit to exert its influence in the opposite direction. If an error be committed it is better to err on that side. We should not forget in our preaching to do as did the Apostles—look at society, not as it ought to be, but as it is. Annasment is a physical, intellectual and moral necessity. He who says that all the amusements of society are intrinsically wrong and harmful simply says what is not true, and he who sweepingly condemns them is, in

the sober judgment of thinking men and women, guilty of folly. God never implanted an instinct or desire in the human breast for which He has not provided the means of gratification. Any amusement that imperils health and makes large drafts upon one's vitality is positively wrong and sinful. Though it be a physical law, since it is the expression of the blvine will you cannot violate it with impunity or without incurring guilt. I need not stop to argue that the voluntary turning of night into day, the exposure to overheated rooms and the chili, damp air of night, which sows the seeds of disease and often entails suffering upon posterity, is a crimo against the ordinances of God as written in the human body. Such excesses lawful anusement neither requires nor justifies. Further, I will say that any anusement whose tendency is to brutalize the feelings, lower the taste and blunt the moral susceptibilities is positively sinful. The leading forms of amusement in ancient days were of this character. But is the puglistic encounter of later days less so? Are these walking matches, the design of which is to show how much brute strength and endurance men can display, and the tendency of which is to animalize the feelings, less worthy of denunciation? Now, any anusement which, instead of replenishing the body and pouring new vigor into the mind to fit men to return to the duties of life with a clearer and cooler brain, tends to vulgarize taste and vitiate moral principle must be pronounced smful and harmful.

I will concede the these re may be made as profitable a resort as the concert or the lecture room. I say, then, the theatre is not necessarily and inherently evil. But we must take all things as they are in resility. At present the great body of plays are not of a character to cloyate the intellectual or moral perceptions, but rather to kindle the passions of nature that should be represented, and it landed him in bankruptcy. I am opposed to the promiscuous mixing of the sexes in a ballroom, and utterly denounce the

THE GATE CITY GUARD.

THEIR DOINGS YESTERDAY AND THEIR PLANS FOR TO-DAY AND THE FUTURE-OBJECTS OF The members of the Gate City Guard, of Atlanta

Gs., now on a three thousand mile tour of the New England States, spent yesterday quietly in town. In the morning Captain J. F. Burke, accompanied by the entire command, attended service at the Church of the Strangers on invitation of Rev. Dr. Deems, and during the afternoon squads of the regiment boys, went about town visiting and signi-seeing. The Atlanta boys were quite delighted with the elevated roads, over which many rode from terminus to terminus. The panorams of the Harlem valley, a never-ending source of delight to daily visiting soldiers. Some members of the command went riding in Central Park, but most of them returned to the Coleman House about seven P. M. The programme marked out for to-day is as follows:-The command will appear in front of the Coleman House with arms at half-past nine A. M., and under escort of two companies of the Seventh regiment will march to the foot of Iwenty-sixth street, East River, and there embark for Blackwell's Island to be entertained by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The day will be occupied in an inspection of the various institutions, and at about five o'clock P. M. the command will be landed back in New York city. After a slight rost and suppor the visitors will go in a body to Niblo's Garden to witness "Eachantment." These day will be an "off" day, from all appearances, and on Wedneaday the Gate City Guard will act as body guard to the Governor on the occasion of the review of the Greenor on the occasion of the review of the First division N.G.S.N.Y. On Thursday it is probable the gentlemen from Atlanta will go to Hartford. Boston is the next stopping place after Hartford, and after Boston Lawrence, Mass. On the return trip the Guard will go up the Hudson as far as Poughkeepsie and from there depart for home in as near a bee line as railroad construction will permit. There is some talk of taking the Guard prisoners at Richmond, Va., on the way down, and when Richmond hospitality is awakened even military prowess is powerless to thwart it.

OBJECTS OF THE VISIT.

Captain Burke, in conversation with a Herald reporter last evening, said that the object of the visit of the command was threefold—first, recreation; second, sightseeing; third, fraternal union with Rindred organizations. "A large percentage of my men," said the Captain, "have never been North before, and the beneaus of such a trip to them cannot be overestimated. Most of them, as you see, are young men, and all the ideas they have of the North, or most of them, at all events, come from the older people, who were sufferers by the late war. It is necessary in order not to perpetuate the old strife that the coming men of the South should come up here and see things for themselves as they actually exist. Th The command will appear in front of the Colem House with arms at half-past nine A. M., and

WALTER PAINE ARRESTED. DISCOVERED AT QUEBEC ON THE POINT OF SAILING FOR EUROPE-HIS PAMILY WITH

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Quenec, Oct. 12, 1879. Chief Detective Reflington to-day arrested or

board the steamship Polynesian just as she was starting for Liverpool a man who is believed to be Walter Paine, of Fail River, Mass, accused of embezzling \$50,000 from the American Linen Company. bezzling \$50,000 from the American Linen Company. The prisoner arrived here on Thursday and on Friday was joined by his wife, a son and a daughter. When arrested he contended that his name was Potter, which he had registered here. His wife, however, openly teld the detective that her husband could not be extradited for his offence. None of the money has been found in the prisoner's possession. The city marshall of Fall River will be here on Tuesday. Documents found in the handwriting of prisoner's wife seem to confirm the suspicions of the detective.

WHAT IS KNOWN OF THE ARREST IN PALL

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 12, 1879. City Marshal Brigham received a telegram last night from Chief Detective Skeffington, of Quebec, inquiring if Walter Paine, the defaulting treasurer of the American Linen Company, who absconded from this city nearly two months ago, had a wife and daughter and the amount of his embezzlement. Also a subsequent despatch, stating that Paine had been arrested on the strength of a photograph previously sent by Marshal Brigham. Assistant Marshal Pearce and State Detective Dexter will leave for Quebec in the morning to secure Paine's return, if possible, it is also reported that Mrs. Paine and her youngest daughter were with Paine when he was arrested and that the party were on board a steamer which was about to sail for Europe. Mrs. Paine and daughter left this city a few days ago to visit, as was reported, Mr. Paine's friends in Providence and her son-in-law at Fitchburg. It is also stated that a few days ago two trunks were sent from this city to the Paine party, when in Montroal or Quebec. The Canadian suthorities can surrender Paine if they choose. If not, his return will depend upon his voluntary action. Some of Paine's friends think he will return voluntarily. Others think he will not. Previous reports had located Paine in Canada, and one or two persons in this city reported having seen him in Montreal several weeks ago. At ten o'clock to-night the City Marchal received a despatch from Chief Skefington stating that Paine's lawyer would to-morrow apply for a writ of habeas corpus and requesting him to telegraph to the American Consul at Quobec to assist Skeflington in holding Paine. A despatch to the desired effect was immediately sent to the American Consul. and State Detective Dexter will leave for Quebec

DESIRED TO LIVE NO LONGER.

Fannie Wylie, thirty years of age, a servant in the family of Mr. Brooks, at No. 184 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, attempted to commit suicide last evening by swallowing a large quantity of laudanum. She was removed to the City hospital, where hopes are entertained of her recovery. She infermed the police that she had a reason why she did not wish to live any longer.

OBITUARY.

LEVI S. STOCKWELL. Levi S. Stockwell, who died at Washington Heights, October 7, served with great gallantry during the late war, in the United States navy, on during the late war, in the United States navy, on the personal staffs of Admirals Donaldson and Smith and other well known commanders. At the close of the war he held a position as paymaster in the regular navy, ranking as a lieutenant, which commission he resigned in 1855. After leaving the service he was connected with active business interests in Europe and Amer-ica. He was highly esteemed as a brave officer and a true hearted gentleman.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

An Aged Gentleman Shot and Killed by His Nephew.

MISTAKEN FOR A BURGLAR.

The Victim a Well Known Retired New York Tradesman.

Mr. Joseph D. Barker, a most estimable and highly respected citizen of New Rochelle, aged seventyfive years, came to an untimely death about on deepest distress. Mr. Barker was a brother of Me. candidate in opposition to Fernando Wood when he ran for Mayor of this city Another brother is Mr. Stepken H. Barker, of Tuckahoe, where he is interested in the rubber faccarrying on an extensive wholesale and retail dry goods business at Louisville, Ky. The deceased was formerly engaged in business in this city, and conducted a store known in Chatham street as the retirement with relatives.

The following particulars in regard to the occur-

the family, as gathered by him immediately after the shooting:—Mr. Benjamin S. Clark, a lawyer of this city, and his wife recently purchased a cosey dwelling house at the function of Main and Hugue not streets, a short distance south of the Presbyterian Church, New Rochelle, and with them resided their uncle, Mr. Barker, the deceased, his sister, Sarah Clark, and or two other near relatives, and among whom the most affectionate relations existed. Mr. and Mrs. Clark slept in a front room on the first story. About one o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Clark was aroused from his slumbers by his wife, who had heard some noise which led her to suppose that burglars were trying to effect an entrance into the house. Mr. Clark immediately sprang from his bed, armed himself with a re-volver and cautiously went in the direction from which the noise proceeded. He examined the uning room windows and those leading to the base. to a double door leading to the rear plazza he found that the inside door, which is half glass, and opens into the rear hall, was partly open and that the outer door was unfastened, and it appeared to move as if some one on the outside was trying to open or close it tight.

mediately sent for, but when he arrived Mr. Barker was dead.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Nordquist, of Tuckahoe, being sent for, commenced to investigate the circumstances under which Mr. Barker came to his death, and impanelled a jury composed of Gideon W. Davenport, foreman; George B. Ackerman, John Harmer, Amos E. Corwin, Aaron Dederer and Henry Thompson.

Benjamin S. Clark exammed:—I am a nephow of the deceased; I was sound asleep last night; I do not know at what time it was when my wife awoke me, saying there were thieves at the dining room door; I seized my loaded revolver; the hall lamp was lighted; I started for the place from which the soundscame; I went to the door of the back hall, leading to the rear plazza, where I neard the noise: I saw that the door was shaking, as though some one was trying to open or shut it from without; I said, as I held my pistol in my hand, "Who goes there? I am going to fire;" I took two steps forward, unlocked my pistol and cocked it; I think the inside glass door was open; I tried to push the outside door open; it yielded enough for me to put the nozzle of the pistol into the crack of the door; I then said, "Fair warning." the inside glass door was open; I tried to push the outside door open; it yielded enough for me to put the nozzle of the pistol into the crack of the door; I then said, "Fair warning," "Quick," "Who goes there?" "I am going to shoot," which remark I repeated three times altogether, and there was no answer to either, but there was still a pressure against the outside door; I saw nothing; I then fired twice; after firing the second time my weight against the outside door forced it wide open and in stepped my uncle, the deceased; I said to him, "My God, uncle, what are you doing here? I might have hurt you." He passed me one step and said to me, "I hink, Benny, you have shot me," and leaned his hand on the banister and slowly lowered himself to his knees on the floor, at the foot of the stairs; I said to him, "Oh, no, uncle, I might have Julled you but I have not hurt you—you are seared;" I passed my arm under him to raise him up, and in so doing I felt it warm and saw blood on my sleeve.

If then said to my wife, "I have shot uncle," and sent for help; several of the neighbors came in; Dr., wolls was also sent for and he came; my wife heard me give the warning three times.

In reply to a question of the foreman of the jury, as to whether he saw any one when he fired, he said;—I did not see anybody when I freed, but I fired to warn and scare the intruder, as I thought, as it had nover been the habit of my uncle to go out at night in that way; he never did so before; he had on a flannel shirt, nothing else; he was seventy-five years old.

Mrs. Clark corroborsted the evidence given by her

Mrs. Clark corroborated the evidence given by her

Ars. Clark corroborate the evidence given by her husband in every respect.

Ars. Sarah Clark, sister of the deceased, testified that the deceased had lived in the family for thirteen years, during which period the most friendly attachment between their members, especially between her son, Mr. Clark, and the deceased, had existed.

tween her son, Mr. Clark, and the deceased, had existed.

Mr. Stephen J. Barker, a nephew, Mrs. K. O. Barker and Miss A. C. Barker testified to the friendly feeling which existed between the deceased and his nephew, Benjamin S. Clark.

The jury, atter a brief consultation, rendered a verdict fully exonerating Mr. Clark from any intention to take the life of or injure the deceased.

It appeared to be the opinion of members of the family and friends that the deceased, in going out of the house at night, had refrained from disturbing Mr. Clark, and in attempting to return pushed against the outer door instead of pulling it toward him, and thus occasioned the difficulty.

A FERRY ACROSS THE SOUND.

The citizens of Huntington, Long Island, are discussing the practicability of a ferry across Long Island Sound, to afford the people a chance to trade with their Connecticut neighbors. On Saturday there was a largely attended meeting of farmers and merchants interested in the movement, and all expressed the opinion that it would be a success. Henry G. Soudder was chosen chairman and Charles E. Shepard secretary. Mr. Scudder said that this route had become necessary to enable the farmers to dispose of their truck in a better market than New York afforded, and to exable the merchants to procure their merchandise at better advantage by dealing more directly with the producers. There was another thing to be looked at, he said, and that was another thing to be looked at, he said, and that was the establishment of a railroad across the island, from Huntington to Babylou, and Oak Island, which is to be made a great summer resert. Captain Rewiand, of Fort Jeiferson, effered to put \$3,000 in a beat for this route, and thought a good second-hand vessel could be had for \$3,000, or a new one built for \$10,000. Garry Eaton said he found the people of the North Shore willing to invest their money in the enterprise. Mr. Derlon, of Gregory's Point, Count, was willing to invest some money in it, and had the names of 100 people who would take from one to ten shares. Captain George C. Hallock, of Huntington Harbor, offered to build a boat of 140 tons, suitable for either the cross Sound or New York passage, and capable of making the trip from Huntington to New York in three hours and a haif, it would be advisable to run her on alternate days between Huntington and New York, and Norwalk, Conn. Supervisor Regers said that the railroad across the island would certainly be built, and, with this ferry established. Huntington would be the objective point. Benarks were also made by Charles R, Street and Willet Bronson, and the matter was placed in the hands of a committee compressing Charles R. Street, Thomas Arkin, Alexander S, Gardiner, Lemual Carli and Ebenezor Lefferts. the establishment of a railroad across the island,